Financial Aid Fundamentals



#### Nevada Students Who Have Experienced Foster Care

### What is financial aid, and how do I obtain it? FINANCIAL AID (or STUDENT AID) = MONEY FOR SCHOOL

**Financial Aid (or STUDENT AID)** is an umbrella term for academic financial assistance, most often used to refer to financial assistance for postsecondary education/college—including *Career and Technical Education* (CTE) certificate and degree options, historically known as "trade/vocational education," many of which are offered at public community colleges. Nearly all forms of financial aid for postsecondary education-related expenses require students to complete the <u>Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA</u>) before they can be considered—even aid that is not directly tied to FAFSA submission and/or requires a separate application—due to the fact that the FAFSA provides key information needed to determine a student's financial need.

**<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>: FAFSA = FEDERAL STUDENT AID APPLICATION FORM** (the FAFSA, itself, is NOT a form of financial aid)  $\rightarrow$  Check out the <u>Foster Care-Specific FAFSA Fact Sheet, for Nevada Students</u> for more information on FAFSA completion/submission!

The different TYPES of financial aid that a student can obtain—all of which directly or indirectly require FAFSA completion/submission (and, in some cases, an additional form or application)—are as follows (<u>SOURCE</u>):

- 1) **"GIFT AID"** = Financial aid that is awarded to a student—based on financial need, foster care history and/or other specialized eligibility criteria—that DOES NOT NEED TO BE REPAID (i.e. it is a "gift"), provided that the student is maintaining sufficient attendance in their classes and adhering to all financial aid regulations:
  - a) **Course Registration (Enrollment) Fee Waivers** (such as the <u>NSHE Foster Youth Fee Waiver</u>—which requires submitting both the FAFSA, annually, and the <u>online fee waiver form</u>, once per NSHE school)
  - b) **Vouchers** (such as the foster care-specific <u>Chafee Education(al) and Training Voucher</u>, known as "ETV," which is administered by the federal child welfare system and requires submitting both the FAFSA and an additional application)
  - c) **Grants** (<u>federal</u>, <u>state</u>, <u>college/university-specific</u>, and/or <u>private or nonprofit organization-specific</u>—many of which students are automatically considered for after FAFSA submission, and some of which require an extra application)
  - d) <u>Scholarships</u> (from many different types of sources, most of which require students to submit an additional application)
- 2) Federal Work-Study = Financial aid that income-eligible students can earn through campus-based employment, to help pay for their expenses → This is a Federal Student Aid program, so eligibility is determined based on FAFSA information (you must mark "YES" to the question asking if you want to be considered!). It provides part-time employment opportunities to enrolled students with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay for their education and living expenses.
- 3) Student Loan = Financial aid that students can *borrom*—if they lack sufficient "gift aid" options—that NEEDS TO BE REPAID, WITH INTEREST → Student loans are the <u>least beneficial form of financial aid</u> because they need to be repaid, with *interest* (*interest* = a charge for borrowed money that is generally a percentage of the amount borrowed). They should be the last resort for students—after all other possible financial aid options have been exhausted. If needed, <u>federal student loans</u> from the U.S. Department of Education (ED) are the best option, as they have lower, fixed interest rates and more flexibility.



### Why is financial aid so important?

**Financial aid (student aid)** is important because students are expected to pay for college courses (course registration fees), unlike Kindergarten-12th grade courses. College students also need to pay for special course fees for some courses (such as additional fees for distance education/online courses, laboratory fees, and special course supplies fees), per-semester student fees (such as the Health Service fee), and books/materials needed for their courses. Additionally, the majority of college students—even those who are working—need financial aid to help them cover their critical living expenses while enrolled in courses. These expenses—most notably housing, food, and transportation—are factored into the student's full annual Cost of Attendance that is calculated by their college/university. Financial aid makes college more accessible, especially when students are able to secure ample "gift aid" (i.e. financial aid that does NOT need to be repaid) that eliminates the need for excessive student loans (which need to be REPAID, with *interest*!) or work hours. This allows students to focus on their coursework, rather than how to fund their college education.

# QUESTIONS about which financial aid options YOU may qualify for?

- Check out PAGE 2 of this fact sheet, as well as these comprehensive resources for Nevada students with foster care history: a) <u>Nevada</u> <u>Fostering Success Financial Aid and FAFSA Guide</u>; & b) <u>Comprehensive Nevada Fostering Success Financial Aid Toolkit</u>.
- 2) Contact Laura Obrist, statewide contact for the <u>NSHE Fostering Success Initiative</u>, if you have additional questions.
  » Email Address: <u>lobrist@nshe.nevada.edu</u>; Phone Number (call or text): <u>702-522-7035</u>

### **Financial Aid Fundamentals**

for

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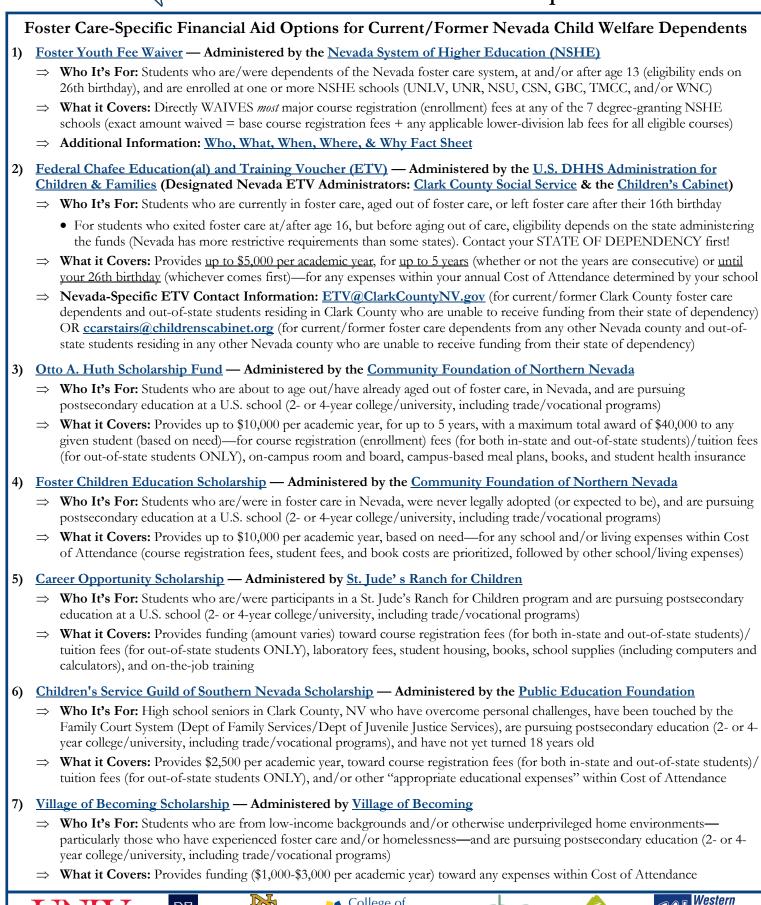
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